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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/527,158	03/09/2005	Karl Lubitz	4001-1199	3135
466	7590	03/14/2007	EXAMINER	
YOUNG & THOMPSON			ROSENAU, DEREK JOHN	
745 SOUTH 23RD STREET				
2ND FLOOR				
ARLINGTON, VA 22202			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2834	
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE		
3 MONTHS	03/14/2007	PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/527,158	LUBITZ ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Derek J. Rosenau	2834

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 January 2007.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 15-27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 15-27 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>1/11/2007</u>	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 15-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Feral et al. (US 5703425) in view of Phillips (US 6476542) and Inoue et al. (US 5438232).

3. With respect to claim 15, Feral et al. discloses a ceramic element (Fig 1) with at least one substantially homogenous piezoelectric layer (item 1), the piezoelectric layer having a plurality of partial piezoelectric layers (item 6) arranged one on top of the other (Fig 1), at least one electrode layer (item 2) being arranged on at least one surface section of the ceramic layer (Fig 1), at least one further electrode layer (item 2) being arranged on a further surface section of the ceramic layer such that the electrode layers are arranged opposite each other and the piezoelectric layer is arranged between the electrode layers (Fig 1), characterized in that at least one of the electrodes layers is arranged between the piezoelectric layer and at least one further piezoelectric layer (Fig 1).

Feral et al. does not disclose expressly that the piezoelectric layers are ceramic layers or that the at least one electrode layers are buried by the at least one further ceramic layer.

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Phillips teaches that the piezoelectric materials, PZT green ceramics and PVDF, are interchangeable, and that when used in layered configurations, PZT green ceramics is the preferred material (column 4, lines 32-47).

Inoue et al. teaches a piezoelectric device in which the outermost electrodes are buried by a further layer of ceramic material (Fig 1, item 3).

At the time of invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the additional ceramic layers of Inoue et al. and ceramic piezoelectric material of Phillips for the benefits of providing protection against moisture and mechanical damage (column 2, lines 60-68 of Inoue et al.), and to be able to more easily provide the preferred transformer configuration with layering (column 4, lines 39-42 of Phillips).

4. With respect to claim 16, the combination of Feral et al., Phillips, and Inoue et al. discloses the ceramic element according to claim 15. Phillips discloses that the ceramic material is selected from the group of green ceramics and/or sintered ceramics (column 4, lines 32-47 and 58-60).

5. With respect to claim 17, the combination of Feral et al., Phillips, and Inoue et al. discloses the ceramic element according to claim 15. Feral et al. discloses that at least one of the partial ceramic layers has a partial layer thickness selected from the range 5 μ m to 250 μ m inclusive (column 2, lines 39-42).

6. With respect to claim 18, the combination of Feral et al., Phillips, and Inoue et al. discloses the ceramic element according to claim 15. Feral et al. discloses that the ceramic layer has an overall layer thickness selected from the range 10 μ m to 5mm

inclusive (column 2, lines 19-22 and 39-42). Feral et al. discloses a range of a few microns to 50 microns per partial layer, and 6 or 40 partial layers per ceramic layer. This results in a total thickness in the range of approximately $18\mu\text{m}$ ($3\mu\text{m} \times 6$ layers) to 2mm ($50\mu\text{m} \times 40$ layers).

7. With respect to claim 19, the combination of Feral et al., Phillips, and Inoue et al. discloses the ceramic element according to claim 16. Phillips discloses that the ceramic material comprises a piezo-ceramic (column 4, lines 36-37).

8. With respect to claim 20, the combination of Feral et al., Phillips, and Inoue et al. discloses the ceramic element according to claim 19. Phillips discloses that the piezo-ceramic is a lead zirconate titanate (column 4, lines 36-37).

9. With respect to claim 21, the combination of Feral et al., Phillips, and Inoue et al. discloses the ceramic element according to claim 15. Both Feral et al. and Phillips disclose that the element is selected from the group of piezoelectric transformers or piezoelectric bending transformers (Fig 1 of Feral et al. and title of Phillips).

10. With respect to claim 22, the combination of Feral et al., Phillips, and Inoue et al. discloses the ceramic element according to claim 15. Feral et al. discloses the method step of arranging the homogenous partial ceramic layers one on top of the other to form a stack (Fig 1). Phillips discloses the step of compacting the stack, the ceramic stack being formed with the ceramic layer (column 4, lines 58-60). Compacting the stack would inherently be part of sintering a ceramic stack.

11. With respect to claim 23, the combination of Feral et al., Phillips, and Inoue et al. discloses the ceramic element according to claim 22. Phillips discloses that ceramic

green films with a green ceramic are used as the homogenous partial ceramic layers (column 4, lines 32-47).

12. With respect to claim 24, the combination of Feral et al., Phillips, and Inoue et al. discloses the ceramic element according to claim 22. Feral et al. discloses that the step of compacting the stack includes laminating (Fig 1).

13. With respect to claim 25, the combination of Feral et al., Phillips, and Inoue et al. discloses the ceramic element according to claim 22. Phillips et al. discloses that the step of compacting the stack includes heat treatment of the stack (column 4, lines 58-60).

14. With respect to claim 26, Feral et al. discloses a ceramic element (Fig 1) with at least one substantially homogenous piezoelectric layer (item 1), the piezoelectric layer having a plurality of partial piezoelectric layers (item 6) arranged one on top of the other (Fig 1), at least one electrode layer (item 2) being arranged on at least one surface section of the ceramic layer (Fig 1), at least one further electrode layer (item 2) being arranged on a further surface section of the ceramic layer such that the electrode layers are arranged opposite each other and the piezoelectric layer is arranged between the electrode layers (Fig 1), characterized in that at least one of the electrodes layers is arranged between the piezoelectric layer and at least one further piezoelectric layer (Fig 1).

Feral et al. does not disclose expressly that the piezoelectric layers are ceramic layers or that the at least one further ceramic layer has an exposed surface opposite its adjacent said electrode layer.

Phillips teaches that the piezoelectric materials, PZT green ceramics and PVDF, are interchangeable, and that when used in layered configurations, PZT green ceramics is the preferred material (column 4, lines 32-47).

Inoue et al. teaches a piezoelectric device in the at least one further ceramic layer (Fig 1, item 3) has an exposed surface opposite its adjacent said electrode layer.

At the time of invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the additional ceramic layers of Inoue et al. and ceramic piezoelectric material of Phillips for the benefits of providing protection against moisture and mechanical damage (column 2, lines 60-68 of Inoue et al.), and to be able to more easily provide the preferred transformer configuration with layering (column 4, lines 39-42 of Phillips).

15. With respect to claim 27, Feral et al. discloses a ceramic element (Fig 1) with a substantially homogenous piezoelectric layer (item 1), the piezoelectric layer having a plurality of partial piezoelectric layers (item 6) arranged one on top of the other (Fig 1), two electrode layers (item 2, top and middle electrode layers) arranged one on each surface of two opposite surface sections of the piezoelectric layer (Fig 1, item 1), a further piezoelectric layer on a side of the middle electrode layer opposite said first mentioned piezoelectric layer (Fig 1).

Feral et al. does not disclose expressly that the piezoelectric layers are ceramic layers or a further ceramic layer on a side of the top electrode opposite the first mentioned ceramic layer.

Phillips teaches that the piezoelectric materials, PZT green ceramics and PVDF, are interchangeable, and that when used in layered configurations, PZT green ceramics is the preferred material (column 4, lines 32-47).

Inoue et al. teaches a piezoelectric device in which a further ceramic layer (Fig 1, item 3) is on a side of the outermost electrode layers opposite the inner piezoelectric ceramic layers (Fig 1).

At the time of invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the additional ceramic layers of Inoue et al. and ceramic piezoelectric material of Phillips for the benefits of providing protection against moisture and mechanical damage (column 2, lines 60-68 of Inoue et al.), and to be able to more easily provide the preferred transformer configuration with layering (column 4, lines 39-42 of Phillips).

Response to Arguments

16. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-27 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

17. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Derek J. Rosenau whose telephone number is 571-272-8932. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Thursday 7:00-5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Darren Schuberg can be reached on 571-272-2044. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Derek J Rosenau

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DJR
3/5/2007

